

RIOTS IN ISLAND OF CRETE

ENGLISH CONTROL CAUSES FIGHTING
BETWEEN TROOPS AND

MUSSULMANS.
 SOLDIERS FIRE UPON NATIVES IN CANDIA.
 KILLING MANY OF THEM—WARSHIP

Candia, Island of Crete, Sept. 6, 8 p. m.—Candia is in a state of anarchy. Trouble between the Maraboutes, who were demonstrating

against European control and the British authorities, culminated to-day in bloody fighting between the Mussulmans and the British troops.

Riots took place in various parts of the city and many have been killed.

When the outbreak was fiercest a warship stationed in the harbor began firing shells, with the result that a portion of the city is in flames.

The greatest confusion and uproar prevailed and it is feared that the night will not pass without further pillage and destruction. The trouble began with the attempt of the

British military authorities to install Christian officials. They had appointed a Council of International Control to administer the tithe revenues, and a detachment of soldiers was stationed outside the office as a precaution.

A crowd of unarmed Mussulmans attempted to force an entrance into the office. The British soldiers fired and wounded several. The Mussulmans ran for their arms, and, returning, attacked the soldiers.

Other Mussulmans spread rapidly through the Christian quarter, shooting into windows and setting many houses and shops on fire.

It is reported that the British Consul has been

SET FIRE TO WHOLE TOWN
Canea, Sept. 6.—The Turks set fire to the whole town of Candia.

The only warship there at the time of the outbreak was the British gunboat Hazard, which landed a party of marines to assist the one hundred and thirty British troops.

WARSHIPS SENT TO CANDIA.
Canea, Sept. 6.—Four warships have started for Candia, where, it is reported, three English persons have been killed and four wounded and

Special precautions are being taken here and at Retimo, troops being held in readiness. The fighting has ceased at Candia, but the fires continue.

DISCONTENT OF MUSSULMANS.

London, Sept. 6.—Advices from Canea were received this evening from a correspondent there, who also advised that he feared for the

It has been known here that the Mussulmans were discontent at the joint rule of the Powers in Crete. This was largely due to the fact that

The Cretan fleet is under the command of the French Admiral Pottier, as the senior officer.

and consist of British, French, Russian, Italian and Austrian ships, Germany having recently withdrawn from participation in the joint control or government of Crete. The troops of the Powers are divided among the different towns, the British garrisoning Candia.

The Mussulmans complain that they recently consented that the Christians should be permitted to enter the towns, on condition that the Mussulmans were allowed the freedom of the country, and they further declare that the rep-

The British Consul at Canea has started for Candia on board the British battle-ship Camper-

down.

HOPEFUL OF A SETTLEMENT.

SENATOR GRAY RETURNS TO WASHING-

Washington, Sept. 6.—Senator Gray, of the joint American-Canadian Commission, arrived in Washington this forenoon and called at the

He said that there were no less than twelve subjects before the Commission, any one of which was probably of sufficient importance

The two weeks of the session just closed in Quebec were consequently fully consumed in the bare examination of the extensive list of subjects.

on September 20, and Senator Gray believes that it is entirely possible for the work to advance far enough to enable it to have something substantial to report when Congress assembles next December.

AMERICANS KILLED IN BATTLE.
TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR IN ALL—
PERCENTAGE OF OFFICERS LARGE.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The official records of the War Department, as far as completed, show that there were thirty-three officers and 231 enlisted men of the Army, 264 in all, killed in battle during the war with Spain. These casualties include all the lives lost by the Army in the

battles in the Philippines, as well as in those in Cuba and Porto Rico. The percentage of officers killed is strikingly large, and is said to be unprecedented in the battles of the world. The contrast is especially striking in the case of the

of life was heavy, the list of killed included only one officer of the British Army.

FEW SICK AT SANTIAGO.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The most encouraging report that has come from the sick soldiers in Cuba since the appearance of the dreaded fever, in the judgment of Adjutant-General Corbin, came to hand this afternoon at the War Department in the shape of the following telegram

from Major General Lawton, commanding at Santiago:

One hundred and fifty convalescents and others start to-day on the Vigilancia. Not to exceed fifty sick of the Fifth Army Corps now remaining. Ample transportation for them.

His statement is corroborated by this statement:

to hope that at least the tide has turned, and that from this time on the diseases of the camp will diminish rapidly at Santiago.